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OTHER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$12.50 to \$30.00

Edward Lonergan

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ELECTRICITY'S MARVELS SHOWN AT THE PALACE

"Third Rail" Kitchen is One of the Features of Myriad of Devices.

New York, Oct. 13—If the five and a half billion "watts" and more of electricity which is now generated in the United States in one year were all used for the lighting of one great lamp, the brightness from it would be nearly as intense, it is said, as the estimated brightness of the sun. This would be a sort of scientific Aladdin's lamp, which, if rubbed, could do anything desired by the one who rubbed it. The big lamp for the five and a half billion "watts" is not obtainable at the present time, but the "watts" in their separateness have all the powers which such a lamp would have. There is almost nothing they cannot do. This is proved at the Electrical Exposition of 1916, which opened last night in the Grand Central Palace. Electrical power curls hair and toasts bread and opens the locks of a canal and runs the large "Black Maria" of the policemen, which are black no longer, but green now that electricity propels them.

A watt is a mysterious and elusive quantity, unless one knows really about it. It is quite impossible to conjecture just how much electricity a watt is, or how it can be determined, or what electricity is anyway. A little boy at the exposition today was making some such inquiries and the people who heard him did not laugh. They looked troubled—they had been wondering about it themselves.

It is safer, in a case like this, to go into no detailed research of the thing itself or the watt. What is it, but to stick closely to the materials facts of the case, and have a look around the Grand Central Palace. For here are the plain evidences of what electricity does and of how much more it has done this last year than in any other year.

Here we have electric cables, triplex and centrifugal pumps, electric signs, talking machines, fans, mechanical carriers of letters, organ and piano-player blowers, a telautograph, bulletin service.

A Fascinating Hospital
A hospital is here fitted out in such distracting and fascinating electrical detail that a healthy person begins to try to feel very ill, to see if he can be experimented on with these odd appliances, free of charge, perhaps, since this is an exposition.

Nor is this all. Cows are milked, if we can believe our eyes, electrically; ice is made, chickens hatched, stout people made thin (although this is left in the realm of pure theory), teeth removed, warships controlled, guns fired, and other large, practical things accomplished. Mr. Edison's picture greets the visitor as he comes up the front steps of the Palace. Is the visitor mistaken in thinking there is a slightly complacent smile upon Mr. Edison's face?

And of the making of "home devices," as they are called, there is no end. Not only in the suffragists' booth are they in evidence, but cropping up all around the walls and in stray booths here and there. Homes must be numerous to warrant so many and such varied devices. It makes one almost wish to have a kitchen, although how anyone but an electrician can be allowed in a kitchen nowadays is the question.

A Kitchen Third Rail
One has visions of the third rail or of touching something which would go off unexpectedly as one peers into this domain of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party, which consists of a kitchen and a charming living room in yellow and blues, with a fringe of Kewpies around it on a parade, waving this "exhibition" upon their banner, "Vote for Our Mothers." The prejudiced might say "our mothers" need no vote if they could get a home like that without it. In this living room are more tea-things than most living rooms need—one, perhaps, to be operated by each member of the family.

There is a roomy kitchen, where the "devices" are on exhibit. There are washers and ironers and toasters and percolators and suction sweepers and vacuum cleaners and ranges and grills and sterilizers and water kettles and chafing-dishes and other things which up to the time of this Exposition had been not generally known. This is called the Preparedness in the Home Exhibit.

Other kinds of preparedness are also represented. Much space is given to a Recruiting Station of the United States Navy, where models of ships are seen leading up to the warship of today. Among them are the frigate Cumberland, a delicately cut thing of 1846, with 44 guns and 480 men, the scout-cruiser Salem of 1905, the St. Lawrence of 1858, and others.

The U. S. Cooking Exhibit shows how the canning is done and what it looks like, in nice, old-fashioned jars, afterwards. There is a bakery with flour-sifters and automatic dividers, and bread-moulders and cake machines. The model of a lock in the New York State Barge Canal is shown, too, the first one in America, and the largest one anywhere to which the alphon principle has been applied. And if any one is still unsatisfied that the watt is an ingenious and a devious thing, let it be said here that there are now enough electric lamps made in the country in one year for every man, woman and child inhabiting to have one, namely, over 120,000,000. This watt is even doing away with water, for here is shown a way large sign over a bath of electricity. So far a large sign over a bath of electricity, but the electric bath itself is hoped for before the Exposition is over.

Presidents of nineteen colleges and universities have been called in conference by the War Department preparatory to establishment of systematic methods for training in those institutions reserve officers for the army.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
of the Socialist Labor Party
ARTHUR E. REIMER
Meeting at Masonic Hall, Friday,
Oct. 13th.
Subject, "Preparedness By the Working Class."
Admission Free. Questions Answered.
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TREACHERY FOR PROGRESSIVE TO OPPOSE WILSON

So Says L. H. Treischmann of Hartford, Prominent Bull Moose.

One of the prominent Progressives of Connecticut who makes no secret of his convictions this year is L. H. Treischmann of Hartford, Chairman of the Progressive town committee of Hartford, state central committeeman and member of the Indianapolis Progressive conference of 15.

"I'm for Woodrow Wilson, first, last and all the time and I don't care who knows it."

That's the way Mr. Treischmann puts his position, and "no pussyfooting" is his motto.

"For the life of me, I cannot see how any Progressive can do otherwise than vote for Woodrow Wilson on the strength of his record as president," said Mr. Treischmann, in a statement made by him at Democratic State Headquarters in New Haven yesterday.

"The Progressive party was born four years ago of what we considered as urgent need for it. We wanted to see this government take the progressive attitude which had been so sadly lacking for several years. We knew that we could not trust the Republican party; we did not know enough about Mr. Wilson, so we formed a party of our own."

"Mr. Wilson and his administration have enacted more progressive legislation than any 10 previous administrations. He has written into the laws of America what the Progressive party of four years ago wrote into its platform. To vote against such a president, regardless of his party label, is an act of treachery to the cause. I have talked with members of the Progressive party throughout Connecticut and I find a great number of my mind in the matter. The real Progressive ticket—and the only one—this year is the ticket headed by Woodrow Wilson and the party which has taken the reactionary course off the national legislature."

ARGENTINE TO FURTHER RESTRICT ALL IMMIGRATION

Decree Aimed at Soldiers Who May Be Maimed in European War.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 13—A decree promulgated last spring further restricting immigration to the Argentine Republic will take effect October 15.

During the past two years the departure of settlers and others for Europe has been so marked that some statesmen have been alarmed over the fact that a country with such a large area and a relative sparse population could not hold its inhabitants. The government, however, has not been impressed, and by decree which becomes effective next month, many stringent conditions will hereafter surround permission of immigrants to land in the Argentine.

Any persons found suffering from goitre, disease, making the subject unfit for work, will be barred, as will all cripples, the latter provision supposedly being aimed at a possible invasion by wounded soldiers after the European war. Another clause of the new restriction bars all those who have been beggars in the country of origin and all other persons who may be considered likely to become a public charge.

The entire responsibility of bringing undesirable to the country is placed upon the captain or owners of the vessel which brings them, and in case immigrants are rejected the vessel must return them to the port of embarkation. In shipping circles it is said that this risk of bringing possibly undesirable immigrants from European countries where registration is either defective or not practiced at all makes the entire business of immigration undesirable in the viewpoint of the steamship companies. It is provided in the regulations, however, that first class passengers are exempt from all the penalties prescribed in the decree, a fact which suggests that in future immigrants may travel safely as salon passengers.

St. Louis was selected as the meeting place of the Laundrymen's National Association of America at the annual convention of the organization at Cincinnati.

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has given the Manchester & Nashua Electric Railroad Co. permission to raise its single fares from 5 cents to 7 cents.

Alice Neilson

Says — "The

Weaver Piano

is a superb and delightful instrument which responds to every requirement and wish of the artist. I admire its superior tone and action." — Other leading artists endorse the Weaver Piano just as highly. It is one of the very few Pianos that entirely satisfy the artist and the musically cultured.

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We don't say ours are the only clothes in this class, but we do say that they are ALWAYS in this class. We say this because we make every bit of clothing we sell and we know it stitch by stitch as it is produced. Last and very important we sell it direct to you, eliminating the services of a very useless middleman or wholesale dealer and likewise eliminating the extra profit that he tacks on and you have to pay.

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\$12.50	\$15.00	\$16.50
\$18.00	\$20.00	\$22.50
\$25.00	\$27.50	

GIFTS TO ENGLAND.

They Come From All Parts of the Kingdom, From Rich and Poor.

(London Correspondence Associated Press.)

Officials of the Treasury have been surprised by the steady inflow of gifts from all parts of the empire and from former Britishers in neutral countries in the form of cash towards meeting the expenses of the war. The donors range from men and women to small boys and girls, the former sending sums mounting up as high as a thousand pounds and the latter remitting the contents of their savings banks. A total of many thousands of pounds has been sent. Some ranging from a shilling to a thousand pounds are acknowledged with the same promptness and politeness by the Treasury.

Many gifts are accompanied with notes explaining that they are designed as substitutes for personal service at the front, and one man in Canada explains that a sum of £200 is intended as payment for schooling obtained in England a half-century ago.

A firm in Sandakan, British North Borneo, sent £500, explaining that as that territory contributes nothing towards the finances of the empire while enjoying all benefits of British protection, they wished to be allowed to discharge a portion of their obligation in this way. A Britisher

writes from St. Louis in the same tone with a contribution of £100.

The municipality of Matsqui, British Columbia, sends £52. The natives employed at Fanning Island, who live in the Gilbert Islands, have sent two gifts.

A Baptist minister in Ontario sends \$5. From Summit, N. J., an American citizen sends a substantial check made payable to the British Empire. A husband and wife send from China a check in four figures. From Saskatchewan an old man accompanies a check for £20 with the explanation that it is to help beat the Kaiser.

A little girl, who writes that she is seven and has two uncles fighting, sends from an island a shilling from her savings bank. There are many gifts from officers on active service, some sending a year's pay. Among gifts from retired officers, one writes from a far country to say that he desires to add the war fund because, after having been made deaf from gunfire as a runner officer, he had been refused active service now on account of his lack of hearing. A working man sending £20 in an anonymous letter, explains that he never believed in war loans as long as girls would be accepted.

Many of the gifts are sent in the form of monthly donations, one man in Asia having instructed his bankers to remit a certain sum to the Treasury monthly until the end of the war. Among anonymous contributions are those for £5,000 and £4,950 respec-

tively, among the few mentioned. The women are contributing generously, one sending a check for a hundred pounds and declining Exchequer bonds in exchange. A number of handsome, even princely gifts from India are acknowledged by almost every mail.

SAY JAPAN IS CRUEL

Peking, Oct. 13—Chinese students who are attending Japanese universities have held several conferences in Japan to discuss the Japanese demands growing out of the Chengchiang-tung incident. The Peking Daily News prints the following appeal to Chinese citizens framed at such a conference in Japan: "Fellow citizens: In connection with the Chengchiang-tung incident, the Japanese have presented cruel demands, and as the fate of our fatherland is hanging on the balance, we cannot remain silent. We hereby request that popular conferences be called to urge the government not to yield to them."

HANGING IN CITY WITHOUT PROTEST FROM OFFICIALS

Hundreds of shades and curtains are going up every day and those that have them to buy will do well to call at Neuse & Vaughn's. See adv.

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THE OLD SCHOOL SLATE.
Shortage of Paper May Revive Its Use Here and Abroad.

(New York World.)

There are men of place and power to whom mention of the fact that the paper shortage has revived the use of the slate by British children will bring back instant memories of the Little Red Schoolhouse.

In the United States, as in England, there must be schools where the slate has never yielded. In the telephone-tapping cases the police are said to have taken down upon slates the conversations to which they "listened in"—a preference that speaks of classroom habit. But not for our cities is such conservatism.

"In deference to medical opinion," says the Manchester Guardian, "school slates in England are now cleaned by antiseptic methods." What methods? In ruder days one spat upon the slate and polished it with an accustomed sleeve; some of the big girls may have kept a sponge for the purpose. So when sanitation was invented the slate was taboo along with the water pail and its one tin cup for all to drink from.

Something besides economy might speak for the slate. It does not flake. It is easier to read from than the scraps of tin from John D's oil cases that Moslem boys use in

mosque schools. The squeaky pencil that of old insured its owner a punishment would cause no remark now that punishment for real offenses is no more permitted.

Dug from inexhaustible stores, the slate in school would help save the vanishing forest; why have not conservationists formed societies for the encouragement of its use? But its divinest attribute is mercy. The written word remains, says the law maxim. Not if you use the slate, whose generous nature knows no recollection of a thousand blunders!

RUSSIANS SAVING JUNK

Baranowitsch, Russia, Oct. 13—The same principle of saving the most useless scraps of waste that is being practiced all over Germany has been introduced at the front now too. There is not a company or regiment all along the huge front that has not installed, in convenient places in the front trenches, receptacles for waste of all kinds. There are bags or baskets for paper that can be sent back to Germany to be made into pulp; for glassware whether broken or intact, for old clothes and miscellany, and of course for scraps of food that may be used to feed swine that always are an integral part of every staff headquarters behind the lines.

Farmer Wants Ads. One Cent a Word.